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THE PROPOSED WAR TAX ON RAILROAD FREIGHT.

Seven Good and Sufficient Reasons for Not Enacting It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The proposition to tax railroad freight and to make the companies fiscal agents for collection of the tax is objectionable because:

1. It is a step, and a long one too, in the direction of government ownership.
2. It is unequal; if freight is to be taxed then water carriers should share the burden in common with land carriers. Otherwise the former would main traffic, in no small degree, at the expense of the latter.
3. It would measurably increase the cost of living and the cost of doing business.
4. If the principle of freight taxation is established the taxation of passenger freights will inevitably follow.
5. It would fasten upon the railroads the odium of the tax collector. They already assist in collecting the income tax. They are made to carry much mail and parcel post free of charge. They should not be compelled to usurp a government function. Let the Government collect its taxes and pay its just debts. The railroads are already loaded with weighty responsibilities of their own.
6. It will foster a sentiment unfavorable to the railroads because the public either will not or cannot discriminate between necessary revenue increase and tax imposition. The railroads need the good will of the people as much as the people need the invaluable services of the railroads.
7. The Panama exposition at San Francisco is about to open its doors. Its success depends more upon the railroads than upon any other single agency. Every American man, woman and child, who has the price is expected to put in appearance at the great show. Every burden laid upon the railroads will reflect its influence upon the gate receipts.

New York, September 14.

Republican Extravagance and Democratic Economy.

On June 19, 1910, the Hon. JOHN J. FITZGERALD, the present chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, said in the House in a speech which was circulated as a Democratic campaign document:

"Controlling both houses by substantial majorities, the responsibility for the appropriations belongs to the Republicans. Try as they may, they cannot be other than 'wasteful, extravagant, inefficient.' There can be no hope for any reductions from the Republican party. The basic interests of the country and the people demand a Democratic House. In no other way can expenditures be brought back to their normal level, taxes levied and collected for the sole purpose of destroying the legitimate expenses of the Government economically administered."

Well, the Democrats have not only the House but the Senate and the Executive. On September 12, 1914, Mr. FITZGERALD admitted in the House that the appropriations of the present session, \$1,089,408,777.26, are the highest yet reached, a leap of nearly \$32,000,000 over the skyscraping figures of last year.

The voters of the United States, pinched worse than ever by the cost of living and the disturbance of business, themselves compelled to economy, see their Government more wildly wasteful than ever before.

Mythmaking in War Time.

The inexhaustible mythmaking tendency of the human mind is seldom more fertile than in war. They forget this who blame the newspapers for recording palpable inventions. In London and in Petrograd they have heard, doubtless by psychotelephone, of "100,000" unemployed crying for work in Vienna. Geneva tells of a "panic" in Berlin. It is likely enough that the capital on the Spree has full details of a "panic" in London or Paris. Somewhere on the other side is using dum-dum bullets, cutting off the noses or heads of "our" soldiers, mistreating women and children. "Our" heroic defenders are to a man knights without fear and without reproach. "Their" hirelings are brutes and savages, for whom heinous crimes are seriously produced and believed in every day.

So during the civil war the North shuddered at the black deeds attributed to that Wild Hunnism of the imagination, "The Black Horse Cavalry." So

the South heard the grass growing in the streets of New York. It was gravely reported that a Southern newspaper had assured its readers, sportively and in derision of his Christian or Carthaginian name, if the assurance was made, that HANNIBAL HAMILTON was a negro. "The Northern scum" and "the Southern chivalry" rivalled each other in works of darkness. Over-excited patriotism in both "sections" perpetrated and believed in the most monstrous cock and bull stories. Why has not the legendary history of "Beast" BUTLER or even of Ellsworth's Zouaves, so impressive on popular fancy in their hour of fame, been written? How distant and unrecalled now looks that state of mind which wanted to "hang" that brave soldier, accomplished Secretary of War and excellent and pious man "JIT" DAVIS "on a sour apple tree." Hundreds of thousands of men, usually of good judgment, were firmly persuaded that General McCLELLAN was a "traitor."

Remembering how eagerly we Americans swallowed fabrications in the time of our calamity, let us be tolerant of the contemporary thick growths of myth.

Premature Speculation About the Conditions of Peace.

It is never too early to move for peace, providing there is a decent chance that mediation may be accepted. It is decidedly too early in the war, however, to speculate about the conditions on which peace will probably be made.

Some of the despatches yesterday from London reported that there is a strong opinion in England in favor of compelling the dismantlement of the German fleet in case the allies win. France would get back Alsace-Lorraine and the five billion francs indemnity money she paid in 1870. Belgium would get full payment for all she has suffered and lost, together with renewed and strengthened guarantees of her future independence. What should be Russia's compensation is not discussed. England would exert a treaty perpetually limiting the naval establishment of the German Empire.

How foolish is this talk of extinguishing Germany's naval power by means of a treaty signed under compulsion will appear upon a moment's reflection. Singularly enough, this very same question, with the roles reversed, was considered by one of the ablest of the London journals just before the tide of military success turned in northern France. The *Spectator* said on August 22:

"We must, of course, recognize the right of a nation to repudiate a treaty which it has been compelled to agree to by force majeure. For example, when NAPOLEON compelled the Prussians at the point of the bayonet to sign a treaty limiting their army and placing them in an absolutely dependent condition, the treaty obligation was overridden by a higher right—by what we are old-fashioned enough to call the right of insurrection."

The another example. Suppose Germany to be victorious in this contest and able to force upon our Government a treaty limiting our right to defend ourselves by sea and only allowing us, as no doubt she would, to keep a naval force totally inadequate to secure our independence. In that case whenever we were strong enough to annul such a treaty we must revolt against it.

"Contracts obtained by force majeure or duress cannot have the sanctity of treaties voluntarily entered into, like the treaty binding Prussia and Britain in the case of Belgium."

It can hardly be supposed that the *Spectator* or any fair minded Englishman would object to the converse proposition; that is, Germany's right to repudiate, whenever she felt herself strong enough for the experiment, any contract or promise limiting her naval armament forced upon her as a consequence of defeat in this war.

An Ill Starred Expedition.

Eight members of the Stefansson Arctic expedition, including JOHN MONROE, the chief engineer of the *Karluik*, and W. L. MCKINLEY, meteorologist, together with a native Eskimo, his wife and two children, have been taken off Wrangell Island by the steamship *King* and *Wing* just in time to escape the rigors and perils of a second winter, which they could hardly have survived. It is now almost a year since VILHJALMAR STEFANSSON, the leader of the Canadian Government expedition, left the *Karluik* with four of its members to procure a store of fresh meat with the rifle. Two days later the *Karluik* went out with the ice in a tremendous gale, and old winters declared she was doomed. Mr. STEFANSSON was optimistic. In a message from Point Barrow, written on October 30, 1913, he expressed the opinion that the *Karluik* would come back in a counterdrift. He seemed to have no fears for the twenty-five persons on board of her, as they were "equipped with a skin boat and with proper gear for getting ashore, if need be, over the ice."

Mr. STEFANSSON did not prove to be a good prophet, which is not singular, as his experience with ice pack conditions was limited. The story of the sinking of the *Karluik* in the grip of the ice Captain BARTLETT told after he reached the Siberian coast over the ice to get aid for survivors of the expedition on Wrangell Island and elsewhere. He believed that First Mate ANDERSON and four of the crew perished while trying to land provisions from the ship. Dr. FORBES A. MACKAY, the surgeon; JAMES MURRAY, the ocean current specialist; HENRI BEAUCHAT, the anthropologist, and Seaman MORRIS were also unaccounted for. They set out over the ice, before the *Karluik* was down, to reach Wrangell Island, apparently against the advice of Captain BARTLETT, and disregarding his authority. They have never been heard of. Dr. MACKAY was an experienced polar explorer and served with the Shackleton Antarctic expedition. Divided councils seem to have been not

uncommon on the *Karluik*. We shall know the whole story some day.

According to the men saved by the *King* and *Wing* and transferred to the revenue cutter *Bear*, MAMES of Christianity, the assistant photographer, died at Wrangell Island in May, and a freeman named BRADY accidentally shot himself later. Including Captain BARTLETT, only nine members of the expedition that went out with the ice on the *Karluik* are known to be alive. It is a forlorn hope that the parties of Dr. MACKAY and First Mate ANDERSON, BUTLER or even of Ellsworth's Zouaves, so impressive on popular fancy in their hour of fame, been written? How distant and unrecalled now looks that state of mind which wanted to "hang" that brave soldier, accomplished Secretary of War and excellent and pious man "JIT" DAVIS "on a sour apple tree." Hundreds of thousands of men, usually of good judgment, were firmly persuaded that General McCLELLAN was a "traitor."

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THE WAR AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker in Criticism of the President's Course.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—There is one aspect of the war now convulsing Europe to which attention has not been called and which may perhaps prove to be of importance to the interests of the United States.

It will be remembered that Mr. Wilson's speech to the Western farmers pointed out to them the advantages that would secure because of free passage for American shipping through the Panama Canal, and that as President he reversed this personal attitude and even incurred the risk of being charged with breach of faith.

It will further be remembered that he before Congress and besought the members of his party there to vote against the provision of the party platform upon the subject of these tolls and pledges which had been made to the people by the official representatives of that party in its convention. This course was in the end accepted by them and pursued because of his announcement that it was necessary in order to avoid complications with European Governments.

Existing conditions show how absolutely futile would have been any threats which may then have been made by England or any other European Power. Had we watched and waited for only a few months over the Panama Canal, as we did for a year over Villa, there need have been no occasion to fear European interference or to require the President and his advisers to overrule their utterances in the pro-letarian campaign.

An opportunity has now arisen which will enable them again to make a demolture and to return to their original position. The war, which has been productive of so much evil, may perhaps be utilized for the accomplishment of some good. If it should result in the restoration of American sovereignty over the Panama Canal, which we in a moment of apprehension, misapprehension and feebleness surrendered, it will not be without important consequences to the United States.

After this war is ended, no matter whether Germany is successful or her European enemies with their Asiatic ally prevail, the world will enter upon a new career. In the shaping of the future of the control of the Panama Canal, which we have constructed either for ourselves or for our rivals, may be of the gravest consequence. It is the duty of the United States to see that the canal, which does not help any Administration.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.
PHILADELPHIA, September 12.

THE WHITE HANDED GIBBON.

Its Wail of Despair Stirs the Zoo Crowd to Grief.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—What strange apathy or lack of understanding it makes the world gather with delight and laughter around the case of the white handed gibbon at the Bronx zoo when this animal gives its frequent and terrible cry of despair.

According to the official guide the gibbon, nearly related to the human race, "shows off to poor advantage in a cage, but in the trees it is a wonderful creature." It is an animal of the order of the Ape. In its home in the jungles of Borneo and southeastern Asia it dwells in hilly forests, and never descends to the earth. It is a creature of the tropics, and is very shy and nervous, and takes life very seriously.

This animal, shy and nervous, living in the tops of the trees and never descending to the ground, to whom captivity is especially hard, is here caged in unsparing cages for the inspection of the public. The white handed gibbon is a creature of the tropics, and is very shy and nervous, and takes life very seriously.

THE MATTER WITH COLORADO.

Rules and Ruined by the Western Federation of Miners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—You ask: What has become of Colorado? I guess you mean: What is the trouble with the State, anyhow? I can tell you something about the trouble out there, if you won't give me away to the rednecks who are making all the fuss in the mines. They don't like me because on one occasion I raised hell with them. It's about this way:

When I first came to Colorado during the Leadville excitement, about '88, Colorado seemed to me, as a young fellow from the city, as big as all outdoors and as free and fine a place as any young fellow could strike. The big mountains just seemed to welcome you. Everybody was glad to help, and there was something doing every minute. Why, if you were wandering over the hills and got hungry, having a picnic, as far as food went, all you had to do was to look about for a prospector's cabin or tent, and help yourself. It was considered etiquette to leave some sort of a note behind like "Your bear is good, but you ain't much on bliskit." "Get some of your chuk, thanks!" signing your name of course. The good old days are past. If you leave a cabin unlocked the rednecks come home to an empty house.

The mines made Colorado—gold, silver, lead and copper, coal and iron. What's the matter now? Well, first of all, the old time American stock raisers, the pioneers, strong men and women who came to Colorado in the early days, don't live there any longer. The land is all fenced with barbed wire. The big fellows, the miners no longer come from Cornwall and Wales; the Germans and Swedes and the Blue Noses (the fellows from Nova Scotia, who were the first to come with the axe in the pine forests) have quit. The miners in these days are Finns and Finns and all sorts of foreigners. They are not the same as the old time farmers in the valley, no! They live in shacks, and send their money to the countries from which they came, or else they save up and go home and take the money with them and live on it forever and become big guns in the little villages.

I got to be a mine foreman when I was about 25. The work was for me called me "the old man" and we were a regular family. By and by, about 1900, the miners got busy in the mines, and with the help of the politicians started trouble in the mining camps. The union leaders could do much as they pleased with the foreigners that worked in the mines, and it wasn't long before the miners in the small mining towns scattered around the mountains had to join the Western Federation of Miners or "get it in the neck." I was surprised to find that the men should have been so easily won over to the union was then "all men are equal as to the amount of work they shall do," meaning that the best man should do no more work than the poorest. To kill all ambition in the good workman was to me nothing short of a crime. I was a foreman in our camp were men taught by the Haywood type agitators, not wanting to work themselves, delighting in disorder, pulling down the good workman to the level of the poorest. 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